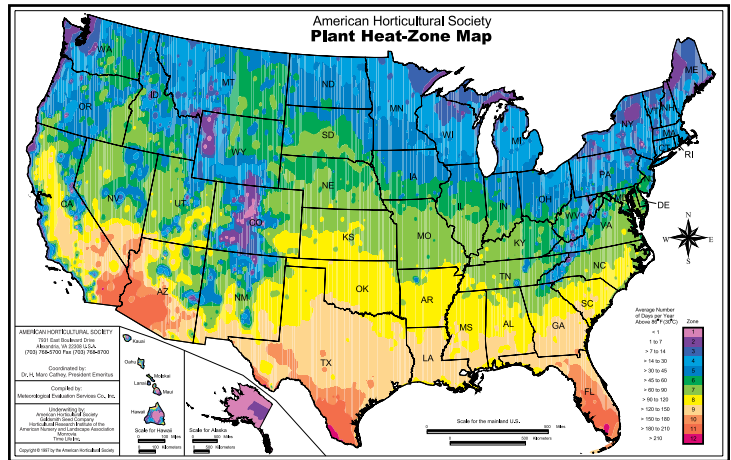


# PRONUNCIATIONS AND PLANTING ZONES

Most of the cultivated plants described in this issue are listed here with their pronunciations, USDA Plant Hardiness Zones, and AHS Plant Heat Zones. These zones suggest a range of locations where temperatures are appropriate—both in winter and summer—for growing each plant.

While the zones are a good place to start in determining plant adaptability in your region, factors such as exposure, moisture, snow cover, and humidity also play an important role in plant survival. The codes tend to be conservative; plants may grow outside the ranges indicated. A USDA zone rating of 0–0 means that the plant is a true annual and completes its life cycle in a year or less.

To purchase a two-by-three-foot glossy AHS Plant Heat Zone Map for \$9.95, call (800) 777-7931 or visit [www.ahs.org](http://www.ahs.org).



## A-C

- Acer palmatum** AY-ser pal-MAY-tum (USDA Zones 5–8, AHS Zones 8–2)
- Agapanthus orientalis** ag-uh-PAN-thus aw-ree-en-TAL-iss (7–11, 12–5)
- Agarista populifolia** ah-guh-REES-tuh pop-yew-lih-FO-lee-uh (7–9, 9–7)
- Athyrium niponicum var. pictum** uh-THIH-ree-um nih-PON-ih-kum var. PIK-tum (5–8, 8–1)
- Berberis thunbergii** BUR-bur-iss thun-BUR-jee-eye (4–8, 8–4)
- Bletilla ochracea** bleh-TIL-luh o-KRAY-see-uh (6–9, 9–5)
- Buddleia davidii** BUD-lee-uh duh-VID-ee-eye (6–9, 9–1)
- Celastrus scandens** seh-LAS-trus SKAN-denz (3–8, 8–1)
- Chamaecyparis pisifera** kam-ee-SIP-uh-riss pih-SIF-ur-uh (4–8, 8–1)
- Chrysanthemum × morifolium** krih-SAN-theh-mum mor-ih-FO-lee-um (5–9, 9–5)
- × Citrofortunella microcarpa** sih-tro-for-tew-NEL-uh my-kro-KAR-puh (9–11, 12–9)
- Citrus aurantiifolia** SIH-truss aw-ran-tee-ih-FO-lee-uh (10–11, 12–1)
- C. aurantium** C. aw-ran-TEE-um (8–9, 10–7)
- C. latifolia** C. lat-ih-FO-lee-uh (9–11, 12–8)
- C. limon** C. LEE-mohn (10–11, 12–9)
- C. maxima** C. MAKs-ih-muh (10–11, 12–9)
- C. medica** C. MED-ih-kuh (9–10, 10–8)
- C. × paradisi** C. par-uh-DEE-see (10–11, 12–9)
- C. reticulata** C. reh-tik-yew-LAY-tuh (9–11, 11–8)
- C. sinensis** C. sih-NEN-siss (9–10, 10–8)
- Clethra alnifolia** KLETH-ruh al-nih-FO-lee-uh (3–9, 9–3)
- Colocasia esculenta** kol-o-KAY-see-uh es-kyew-LEN-tuh (9–11, 12–3)
- Cornus stolonifera** KOR-nus sto-lon-IF-ur-uh (3–8, 8–1)
- Cymophyllus fraserianus** sy-MOF-ih-lus frayz-yer-ee-AN-nus (5–8, 8–5)

## D-L

- Dianthus caryophyllus** dy-AN-thus kair-ee-o-FIL-lus (7–10, 10–7)
- Diervilla sessilifolia** dy-ur-VILL-uh ses-sih-lih-FO-lee-uh (4–8, 8–4)
- Echinacea purpurea** ek-ih-NAY-see-uh pur-PUR-ee-uh (3–9, 9–1)
- Eriogonum allenii** air-ee-OG-o-num ah-LEN-ee-eye (5–10, 9–5)
- Eucalyptus gunnii** yew-kuh-LIP-tus GUN-ee-eye (8–10, 10–8)
- Eurobotrys racemosa** yew-ro-BOT-ris ras-eh-MO-suh (6–9, 9–6)
- Fothergilla gardenii** fah-thur-GIL-uh gar-DEN-ee-eye (4–9, 9–3)
- Fraxinus cuspidata** fraK-SIH-nus kus-pih-DAY-tuh (5–9, 9–5)
- Geum coccineum** JEE-um kok-SIN-ee-um (5–8, 8–5)
- Hexastylis shuttleworthii** hex-uh-STY-lis shut-ul-WORTH-ee-eye (5–9, 9–4)
- Hibiscus syriacus** high-BISS-kus sih-ree-AH-kus (5–9, 9–4)
- Hydrangea anomala ssp. petiolaris** hy-DRAN-juh ah-NOM-ah-luh ssp. pet-ee-o-LAIR-iss (4–9, 9–1)
- H. arborescens** H. ar-bo-RES-enz (4–9, 9–1)
- H. macrophylla** H. mak-ro-FIL-luh (6–9, 9–6)
- H. paniculata** H. pan-ik-yew-LAY-tuh (3–8, 8–1)
- H. quercifolia** H. kwer-sih-FO-lee-uh (5–9, 9–4)
- Kerria japonica** KAIR-ee-uh jah-PON-ih-kuh (4–9, 9–1)
- Lobularia maritima** lob-yew-LAIR-ee-uh muh-WRIT-ih-muh (0–0, 9–1)
- Lonicera × brownii** lah-NISS-er-uh BROWN-ee-eye (3–8, 8–3)
- Luzula sylvatica** LOOZ-yew-luh sil-VAT-ih-kuh (5–8, 8–4)

## M-Z

- Magnolia stellata** mag-NOLE-yuh stel-LAY-tuh (4–9, 9–1)
- Muhlenbergia reverchonii** mew-len-BUR-jee-uh reh-vair-CHO-nee-eye (5–9, 9–4)
- Pennisetum × advena** pen-ih-SEE-tum ad-VEEN-uh (9–11, 12–1)
- Perosvkia atriplicifolia** peh-ROV-skee-uh at-rih-plih-sih-FO-lee-uh (5–9, 9–2)
- Persicaria bistorta** pur-sih-KAIR-ee-uh bis-TOR-tuh (4–8, 8–1)
- Prunus serrulata** PREW-nus sair-yew-LAY-tuh (5–8, 8–5)
- Ptilotus exaltatus** TY-lo-tus eks-al-TAY-tus (9–10, 10–3)
- Rudbeckia hirta** rood-BEK-ee-uh HUR-tuh (3–9, 10–1)
- Ruta graveolens** ROO-tuh gruh-VEE-o-lenz (5–9, 9–4)
- Salix purpurea** SAY-lik pur-PUR-ee-uh (4–7, 7–1)
- Schizachyrium scoparium** skits-ah-KEER-ee-um sko-PAR-ee-um (3–9, 9–1)
- Sempervivum arachnoideum** sem-pur-VEE-um uh-rak-NOY-dee-um (5–8, 8–3)
- Setcreasea pallida** set-KREE-see-uh PAL-ih-duh (7–11, 12–1)
- Solenostemon scutellarioides** so-len-O-stee-mon skoo-tuh-lair-ee-OY-deez (11, 12–1)
- Styphnolobium japonicum** stif-no-LO-bee-um jah-PON-ih-kum (5–9, 9–5)
- Symphytotrichum novi-belgii** sim-fy-o-TRY-kum NO-vih-BEL-gee-eye (4–8, 8–1)
- Xanthocyparis nootkatensis** zan-tho-SIP-uh-riss noot-kuh-TEN-sis (4–7, 7–1)